

Dahlonega Nugget.

The Best Advertising Medium in Lumpkin County.

VOL. VII.—NO. 45.

SILVER OR GOLD.

Better than either is a healthy liver. If the liver is O. K., the man is O. K. His blood is kept pure, his digestion perfect, and he can enjoy life and act intelligently and faithfully upon the questions of the day. You all know what to take. You have known it for years. It is Simmons Liver Regulator.



For years you and your fathers have found it of sterling worth. It is and always has been put up only by J. H. Zolin & Co. Take only the genuine. It has the Red Z on the front of the wrapper, and nothing else is the same, and nothing so good.

GOLD MINES IN GEORGIA.

HON. W. W. MURRAY TELLS OF HIS OBSERVATIONS THERE.

Rich Refractory Ores—Tests and the Consideration Very Fervent.

From the Denver, Colo., Times.
Hon. William W. Murray, one of the judges of the United States court of private land claims, is in Denver enjoying a few days of Colorado's climate and incidentally looking into and investigating the manner of the treatment of gold ore in Georgia. Judge Murray is perhaps as well informed on the Georgia gold fields as any man in the trove gold country. His opinion therefore of the ultimate results of the experiments that are being made there, in Georgia, are especially noteworthy. Said Judge Murray:

"I should hesitate some time before attempting in a newspaper interview to say much about the Georgia gold fields, but now would let me fully state what I know about them, as I do not wish to be misunderstood nor to have one of my state's resources misunderstood. But it may be a surprise to The Times' readers to know that rich gold fields exist in Georgia. Such however is the fact. In fact the Rock mountain miners generally suppose that rich gold mines are to be found only in some comparative wild section, where snow is plenty for many months in the year, and wild beasts roam without molestation, except by the occasional invader, by the wild Indians or the Indians. But inasmuch as you have known me personally from your childhood, I will venture to tell you what I think I know about a gold region in one of the finest climates in the United States, in and around a town of several thousand inhabitants with hotels, churches, newspapers, schools, etc., where mining operations can be carried on every month in the year. Where water and timber is plenty, and labor cheap, and where the children of the miners can enjoy the comforts of school. At present there are possibly ten months in the year, and the entire family attend church together every Sunday if they desire to do so."

A Personal Investigation.

"In the fall of 1880 I went to Lumpkin county to investigate that locality formerly with a view of making a personal investigation for myself and others in a small way, provided I should, after an examination, consider the field a promising one. I recognized the fact that I was what miners call a 'tough nut' and concluded it would be best to go slow. The first six or eight months I spent in the examination of what was thought by Georgia miners to be the largest and best gold belt in the country, and in testing the sulphurated or refractory ore. The result was that I was considered by most Georgia people as worthless. Since that time I have been mining in a small way, and prospecting undeveloped property and treating ores,

etc. I believe I may say without being considered bigoted, that I am at least to some extent qualified to give an opinion as to the quality, character and value of the ore in the locality I have examined. I have examined the gold belt in North Alabama through Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, but what I have to say will be confined to what is known as the Dahlonega belt, which is about ten miles long and two miles wide, and is situated about six miles west of Atlanta. The town of Dahlonega is the county seat and the place where a United States mint was located prior to the war. I confine myself to that belt for the reason that practically all of my investigations and development work have been confined to it. I believe it to be the richest gold belt on this continent, and while it is one of the oldest, it is, so far as development is concerned, one of the newest.

"It is true that the surface mining in a crude way has been carried on in that locality for years, and much gold taken out of the banks, creeks and from surface ore, yet the belt is practically undeveloped, open and unbroken, believed to be the largest in the world. The ore is fine, free milling for about thirty-five feet, when it comes sulphurated. At the Mary Henry mine I have recently opened is a large body of sulphurated ore. The ore from six to nine feet of water, from \$9 to \$28.75 per ton, the average being about \$20 per ton. A large sulphurated vein was recently uncovered in an old abandoned cut at the Bane mine and is quite rich. I do not know what the average is for the ore. Tests and assays from this mine as far as I have seen show the ore to be worth from 14 to 29 cents per ton.

"The average width of the gold passes over the plates, with the branches and rivers. But the ore is richer as it goes down. I have a letter this morning informing me that some of the ore being taken is well up to high as fifty ounces. This is only a sample of many large rich bodies of refractory ore abandoned in cuts and at other places, for the reason that it could not be treated in stamp mills. While much money can and will be made on large plants out of the sulphurated or refractory ore. The bodies of ore are large and will be treated as far as we ever will follow them. The veins are fissures with almost doubt, I have only mentioned a few of the large bodies of ore in this belt, but enough to give you some idea of the future of the country. There has been no deep mining done on the belt. The greatest depth reached anywhere in the state, so far as I know, is in Cherokee county, at the Crichton mine. That class of ore is reached it is once abandoned and the plant removed to some new place, and another cut made in the side of the mountain where the same process is repeated.

"In other words, when the large bodies of rich refractory ore are reached, showing a rich gold mine of great value, it is abandoned as worthless, and the rich bodies allowed to be covered up by the clay and slate washed out by rains and streams. At present there are possibly 100 stamp mills in the county and one Huntington mill has recently been put up. Two dredge boats employed in dredging the Chestatee river and other in process of construction.

A Flacon Mine.
"One placer mine is being worked on a large scale and quite a number of others in a small way. There are large bodies of hard quartz which are in the vein free milling and large veins of gold, silver and copper. The vein which would be subject to the mining laws of the United States, it would be sacked off into mines, and in a few weeks you would have more excitement out of it than you had over Cripple Creek. The land was originally owned by the Indians and was given to Lumpkin county into forty-acre lots. The mining laws of the United States have no application to any of the mineral lands in Georgia.

"There is no longer any doubt what our refractory ore can be successfully and cheaply treated by the Bessemer chlorination process. This question being settled, I see no reason why the southern gold belt should not soon be the great gold producing section of this country. At the Haile and Son's mill in Lumpkin county the sulphurated, and assays only \$4.50 per ton. Yet that mine has been paying a dividend for several years. Within the last two years twenty stamps have been added, making sixty. Before this chlorination process was tried the mine had been practically abandoned on account of the large body of ore.

"The Crown Mountain mine within the limits of the county has been thought to be of but little value a short time ago. Practical development work had been done on it. In the last twelve months I have had about 1,000 feet of tunnel cut at different

"REW TO THE LINE—KEEP THE CHIPS A FLYING."

DAHLONEGA, GA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1886.

One Dollar Per Annum In Advance.

W. G. McNELLEY, Proprietor

points in the mountain, and have opened in addition to a number of hard quartz veins the largest and richest sulphurated vein ever opened on the belt. The vein is more than 200 feet wide, 100 feet thick at the center of the mountain, and grows wider and thicker as it goes down. The ore is soft, with small stringer leads of hard quartz.

There is plenty of free milling pay ore, practically in sight, which can be washed by water to a mill to produce gold. The vein is more than 200 feet below the base of the mountain would be reached, where the rich sulphurated ore, the real gold mine begins. I milled on a stamp mill about thirty tons out of this large vein and got one pennyweight per ton.

Another Test.

"Not satisfied with the result I sent 3,200 pounds to a Huntington mill and got four pennyweights and eight grains per ton. The assay value of the ore is, I should say, not less than \$7 or \$8 per ton. All the veins I have examined are quartz vein more than 300 feet wide, that will assay from \$2 to \$40. The ore is free milling for about thirty-five feet, when it comes sulphurated. At the Mary Henry mine I have recently opened is a large body of sulphurated ore. The ore from six to nine feet of water, from \$9 to \$28.75 per ton, the average being about \$20 per ton. A large sulphurated vein was recently uncovered in an old abandoned cut at the Bane mine and is quite rich. I do not know what the average is for the ore. Tests and assays from this mine as far as I have seen show the ore to be worth from 14 to 29 cents per ton.

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Price of Mines.

"In regard to the price of mines, I can say only that they are cheapened by the same class of men in the West. A mine with us does not mean any specific quantity of land. In many instances several hundred acres along one of our richest belts is called one mine. In this country, all tend to one mine. In Lumpkin county would be subject to the mining laws of the United States, it would be sacked off into mines, and in a few weeks you would have more excitement out of it than you had over Cripple Creek. The land was originally owned by the Indians and was given to Lumpkin county into forty-acre lots. The mining laws of the United States have no application to any of the mineral lands in Georgia.

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what count of the refractory ore. At the Crichton mine in Cherokee county, a similar plant has been in successful operation more than twelve months. I have been informed that the Mecklenburg Iron company in North Carolina will put up plants and guarantee a saving of 25 per cent. of an assay value of 25 per cent.

Good News.

"The superintendent of the Crichton mine told me some time since he could make good money out of sulphurated gold worth only \$3.85 per ton. I feel safe in saying that we have millions of tons in the Dahlonega belt which can be mined cheaply worth much more than that amount. What we need is men who have money to purchase machinery to treat our refractory ore. We have sufficient tonnage capacity to work profitably our large bodies of low grade free milling ore. To this should be added mining skill and good, common business sense.

"We do not need anything in the shape of a boom. Neither do we need highly capitalized dreams or dode engineers to insure success. If you live out your expectancy, strange as it may appear now, you will see that the southern gold belt will produce more gold annually than all of the great mining belts of the West. The Georgia state geologist of Georgia, is making a survey of our Dahlonega belt. I feel quite sure that his report will corroborate every statement I have made."

WHAT A CONGRESSMAN SAW.

THE STORY OF A FAMOUS POKER HAND.

From the St. Louis Republic

A member of congress from the western states, who has seen a great deal of life on the plains and in the mining camps, tells an interesting story of a game of poker and subsequent tragedy of which he was an involuntary witness. It is in now axway. "Everything was

on the boom, and gambling houses were in full blast, as they are in all frontier towns.

"I dropped in one day," said the legislator, "just to see how the boys were getting along. A game of poker was in progress, at one of the tables, and it attracted me, as there were two men in it whom I knew personally. They were both pretty rough characters, and one of them was a desperado who was feared from Texas to Montana. He was one of those quiet fellows who was it his opponent, deal.

"The cards came out at one

time, and I noticed our quiet friend whose face under most extraordinary circumstances never changed, appeared to get pale as he picked up his last two cards, one after the other. I saw there was something unusual in his manner, but I did not understand why he should manifest such agitation when nobody was creating the least diversion of any sort. It was clear to me afterwards. His opponent, who was dealing, watched him closely.

"As the quiet man picked up his last card, he reached quickly to his belt, as if to pull a revolver.

The motion was anticipated by his

opponent, who in a flash drew from his own belt a revolver and commenced firing across the table. At the second shot the desperado fell forward, his life blood ebbling from a bullet wound. He was carried out, and the hands which he had held were exposed to view. He had drawn a jack full on red sevens.

"That was what had caused his

face to change, and had inspired his to pull a gun. There is a superstition among gamblers that

the west that he who sits in a game and draws a hand, a jack full on red sevens, will never leave the game alive. The nervous desperado had drawn this fatal hand, and had immediately reached for his revolver, feeling that aces had come. His opponent had been too quick for him, and shot him dead."

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face to change, and had inspired his to pull a gun. There is a superstition among gamblers that

that the best interests depended upon its conservative and its emphasis reputation of the vagaries and felonies with which mischievous Hicians are trying to allure it. It would be an immediate effect in favor of a sound financial

and South imminently rich in minerals, and abundant capital could be had to develop its natural resources if the voice of the political calamity howler were stifled forever and agitation was abandoned.

That a section so blessed

should offer a tempting field to investors is not surprising, and under those conditions which offer the proper safeguards to investments there will be a notable revival.

The greatest excitement and

confusion, prevailed, and many of those present made desperate attempts to escape. A general rush

was made for the doors and windows. Only one man remained seated. He did not move even after the officers had marshaled those under arrest in readiness to take them to the station. An officer touched the man still sitting at the table, but he did not move.

A close inspection revealed the fact that he was dead. He died of heart disease as a result of the fright. In his hand he had drawn. They were the jack of clubs, the seven of diamonds, the jack of hearts, jack of spades and the seven of hearts. He had the dreaded fatal hand.

THE SOUTH WILL PROSPER.

(Baltimore Sun.)

With a settled financial policy

and no fear of future agitation,

the development of the South

would progress with almost inconceivable rapidity, for no other part of the country offers returns for investments.

Despite the walls of the professional law offices, their development

against the present unfavorable conditions is yet so substantial as to excite the greatness of those who do not know the greatness of its resources, for notwithstanding the statements of the crouders, the South is steadily adding to its wealth even under adverse circumstances.

A resident of Charleston, S. C.,

is quoted in yesterday's Sun as

saying that within seven years the

South will find it necessary to buy

cotton to supply its mills unless

the acreage is increased or the ex-

port decreased. Less than a decade ago this statement would have been regarded as the rankest nonsense, but such has been the growth of the cotton-manufacturing industry in the cotton-growing States that no one can tell what proportions it will finally assume. It is evident, however, that the great mills in New England no longer

need to be monopolized by the

manufacturers whose plants are almost

within sight of the cotton-fields.

In good time the production of the finer grades of cotton cloth will be successfully accomplished by the

Southern mills, and then the New

England manufacturers will have

to establish themselves in the

South in order that they may reap

the exceptional advantages which the

mill-owners of the section enjoy.

This will add vastly to the industrial activity and wealth of the

Southern States, and will open up

a field of development the extent

of which cannot be overestimated.

Not until confidence has been fully

restored, however, can this influx

of capital and energy be expected,

and if the South only understood

the fact that the South has eaten its big

Cotton Law piecemeal. It contains

120 pounds of beef, 180 pounds

liver, 112 pounds of mutton and sixty

pounds of flour and 160 of lard.

It is 16 inches long, 6 inches

wide, half wide and one foot deep.

Dish and pie weighed thirty-five

hundred weight and cost \$1250.

The pie was drawn in procession

by sixteen horses from the oven

to the place where it was cut up.

It was preceded by an eighty-

feet long line of negroes who

was accompanied by his two grandsons, one dressed in rags carrying a banner with the words, "Flour

four shillings a stone, 1846."

The other in good clothes bearing a banner inscribed, "Flour one

shilling a stone, 1846."

New York Sun.

A negor woman in Alabama re-

cently gave birth to triplets—all

boys, which she named McKinley,

Hobart and Hanna.

THE NUGGET
DAHLONEGA, GA., OCT. 17, 1895

Col. W. P. Price will address the people at the court house in Dahlonega next Tuesday at 12 m. He will advocate the principles of SOUND MONEY and Palmer and Buckner for Presidential candidates. Ladies are invited, and seats will be provided for them.

The fact that a good, upright citizen, with might against his name, should run for office in Lumpkin county and, after making an active canvass, receive less than 50 votes, speaks volumes in favor of the use of liquor in elections. This good citizen used no drop and made his fight on a broad plane. Comment is unnecessary.

Carter Tate is billed for a speech here Wednesday next. Col. Farrow and Col. Darnell speak Thursday. Col. Price will speak in the interest of the gold standard candidates for President and Vice President on Tuesday, also. Let everybody come out and hear these gentlemen discuss the issues of the campaign, that they may make up their minds how to cast their ballots from the facts presented.

Capt. Ingersoll says that no liquor will be used in the "interest of the Republican nominee for Congress at the approaching election: Capt. Woodward speaks in behalf of Col. Winn and says he is too poor to buy it. Now if Carter Tate will just let whiskey alone, we will have one quiet, decent election in Lumpkin county, uninfluenced by this degrading stuff. If no whiskey is used we venture the prediction that a tight vote will be polled, some 400 or 500 short of the October vote.

Tom Blodgett and Solicitor Geo. Brown got into a row at Canton last week and Brown broke his cane over Blodgett's head. Blodgett charged Judge Gober and S. D. D. with having promised him immunity from punishment for perjury if he would support Gov. Atkinson for Governor. It will be remembered that Blodgett was ~~convicted~~ ^{accused} of perjury and sentenced to serve four years in the penitentiary for the crime and is now under bond pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. When Solicitor Brown attacked Blodgett the latter drew a pistol and snatched five cartridges, only one of which discharged, and that went wide of the Solicitor. Blodgett was arrested and committed to jail on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. I have failed to make bond and is still in jail at Canton.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council Room, Sept. 7th. Council met. Present, H. D. Ingersoll, mayor; Councilmen Jenkins, Jenkins, Anderson and Baker.

The following ordinance was read and adopted, to-wit:

It is hereby ordained by the mayor and council of Dahlonega that the Mayor of said town is hereby authorized to sell the cemetery lots in what is known as the Roberts addition for \$25 per acre full price. It is hereby authorized to execute conveyances to the purchasers therefrom in the name and behalf of said town; and it is further ordained that such sales as have heretofore at any time been made of said cemetery lots and all deeds that have heretofore been executed by the mayor of said town are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Rules suspended and the above ordinance adopted.

A reduction of \$400 was made on the assessment of Hall Mdse. Co. tax, the assessment having been made through a misunderstanding.

The taxes on the estate of A. G. Wimpy was reduced to its assessed value, as shown by the return of the appraisers of his estate.

The account of Jones & Brookshaw was received and referred to the finance committee.

The marshal's report for the month of August was received and shows as follows:

Amt. paid in work on streets
of said town. \$15.15

Amt. paid for material used
on streets. 7.43

Amt. collected in work on
street tax. 10.51

Fine Goods LOW PRICES.

Our Fall Stock is the prettiest and most complete to be found!

Dress Goods.

30 pieces Broadcloth Novelties, in rough effects, worth 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25.
28 pieces Black Figured Novelties, in Mohair and Mohair and Silks, worth 50c to 82c.
18 pieces American Novelties, in colors, worth 15c to 29c.
Large line new style Suiting, worth 65c.
Practiced in Shantung Cloth.
35 pieces Imported French Serge, all wool, 25c.
45 inch Storm Serge, in Navy and Black, good weight, 25c.
Everything to be desired in plain Dress Goods, black and colors, worth 10c to \$1.50.

Dress Trimmings.

This department has all the new things in Velvets, Silks, Passenemteries, Buttons, Braids, Jets, Heavy Laces, Chiffons, etc.; Embroideries and Linen Laces—new lot just in.

Clothings, Shoes.

Largest and best lines we ever had in Clothing, Shoes Hats, Overcoats, Skirts, Uniforms, Suspender, Neckwear and Gloves.
Good 3 oz. Wool Jeans 15c.
Big lot Jeans 14c to 33c.
4,000 yards heavy yard-wide Sheeting at 5c.

In Groceries.

In our grocery room we now have Pastele's "Elegant" Flour and everything else needed in the grocery line.

R. E. ANDOE & CO.,

Gainesville, Georgia.
14 Main Street Telephone 9.

E. C. CARTLEDGE.

..... DEALER IN

**DRUGS, Medicine
and TOILET
GOODS.**

A well-selected and fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines always in stock and customers will find my prices as low as Gainesville or Atlanta.

**B. R. Meaders
SONS**
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES,
DAHLONEGA, GA.

The traveling public is requested to put up their stock at my stable, which is Dahlonega vicinity.
First-class accommodations to everybody.

WE GIVE NOTICE

SOLD
CHEAPER
THAN
EVER
BEFORE.

That we now have on hand a full supply of Steam Fittings, Injectors and Inspirators, Mill Supplies of every description, Rubber and Leather Belting, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Copper and Galvanized Iron for Evaporators. An immense line of General Hardware.

S. C. Dinkins & Co.,
Gainesville, Georgia.

Adamantine Shoes and Dies
AND
Chrome Cast Steel
CAMS, TAPPETS, BOSSES, ROLL
SHELLS and CRUSHER
TINNED.

These castings are extensively used in all the mining states and territories of North and South America. Guaranteed to prove better and cheaper than any others. Orders solicited, subject to above conditions.

When ordering, send sketch with exact dimensions.

Send for Illustrated Circular.

CHROME STEEL WORKS,

Kent Ave., Keap and Hooper Sts., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BORING HOUSE.

Tax Assessment for 1896.
GEORGIA, LUMPKIN CO., September Term, 1896, County Purposes.

It is ordered by the Court that the sum of (\$64.4) sixty-four cents and four mills on the State Tax or (\$64.4) sixty-four cents and four mills on the (\$100) one hundred dollars worth of property to be assessed, levied and collected from the taxpayers in Lumpkin County for County Purposes for the year 1896, and that notice be given by the Collector to-wit:

For County Purposes, 29c
" Jury " 18c
" Jail " 08.4
" Pauper " 08c
" Road " 10c

Total, 64.4
Given under my hand and official signature this 10th September, 1896. F. M. WILLIAMS, Ordinary.

Our run on 20c coffee is something marvelous. Try it yourself. Hall Mdse. Co.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense Itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, acne, rheum, and other skin diseases can be easily relieved by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been cured by this ointment.

It is especially efficient for itching piles and a great remedy for sore nipples; chronic rheum, chil blains, scrofulous ulcers, warts, eye trouble by droplets at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition.

Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

For sale by Mall Mdse. Co.

Cooking and heating stoves and cooking utensils at Hall Mdse. Co.

FOR SALE

A Winchester Repeating Rifle model 1886 27 inch octagon barrel, 8 shots and weighs 94 pounds 45.90 caliber, in first-class order, been used some, but good as new. Can save you 25 per cent. from wholesale cost. Call or write Hall Mdse. Co.

Trunks and Vases at Hall Mdse. Co.

Venisa sausage, canned at Hall Mdse. Co.

Fresh candy and Peanuts at Hall Mdse. Co.

Highest market price paid for produce at Hall Mdse. Co.

Bring your country produce to Hall Mdse. Co. they will allow you highest market price and sell you cash price.

Company.

Ladies fancy belts cut from 45c to 55c, only one left. Call before it is too late. Hall Mdse. Co.

Call or write Hall Mdse. Co.

AN HONORED JUDGE.

From the Times

For two years the people of this judicial district have been honored by having presiding over their courts J. J. Kinsey, of Cleveland, but, perhaps, never before has his great character, business judgment and laudus for his people been brought out so clearly as last week when he notified the lawyers in attendance upon court at Clarksville that court would go on another week—or at least as long as it was necessary to clear the docket of the old cases which have been put off from court to court. The people of Ham shall honor Judge Kinsey, for he is in every sense the judge of a court and an honor to his people and to the Christian religion which he professes.

The German Enquirer is as thrifty as its people, and shows a surplus of about \$3,000,000 over the estimates, and this after a sum more has been spent for the reduction of the national debt. This is a very different story from what the French Republic or the American can tell, adds the New York Independent.

A Solomon has risen in judgment in Germany, who declares that hotel proprietors are responsible for valuables stolen from their lodgers' rooms, in spite of the placards posted in the rooms disowning responsibility. Especially in the case of foreigners, who cannot read German, the proprietor must take pains to specifically inform them that he limits his liability. The decision was given in Berlin court.

A CHOST STORY.

This one comes straight from Gainesville through the Cracker: "George Fuller is a truthful man; there can be no possible doubt about that fact. But he does tell a weird, strange story about the house in which he now lives on East Broad street. He says that ever since he has lived there, at intervals the quiet of the night hours has been disturbed by curious sounds of several sorts. The disturbance has not been confined to sounds, but other manifestations have occurred. With the doors and windows locked, occasionally there is a rushing sound as if something of life were moving rapidly round the room, brushing against furniture, and overturning objects. He has risen, struck a light and made diligent search for a cause, but in vain. Once, something dragged the bed clothing from the bed he was sleeping in. And sounds—there are all sorts of 'em. Mr. Fuller is not a superstitious man by any means. He has tried the wind theory, and the rates and eats theory, and all the theories, but they will not solve this strange phenomenon. It has been going on for years and now doesn't occasion the family much inconvenience; they are used to it, but an explanation has never turned up yet. A number of Gainesville people will bear witness to Mr. Fuller's story."

Nansen's exploit in passing the eighty-sixth parallel is pronounced by members of the British Royal Geographical Society as one of the most marvelous achievements in the records of Arctic adventure. The Fram did not get to the track of the Jenotie and did not escape from the western drifts of Siberia. With a few more dogs it is believed that Nansen might have arrived at the Pole and returned.

MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD.

Taking all the ordinary food stuffs, the one which will best fit into the requirements of human strength would be substantial slices of whole meal wheat bread, eaten with the crust and spread with good butter. Practically all the constituents necessary for the support of life and the building up of tissues are contained in this food. It has the further advantage of being extremely satisfying. If fresh milk or buttermilk were drunk with it, an almost complete diet would be obtained, so far as the mere sustaining of physical health and strength was concerned. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

WAGES OF WAITING GIRLS.

The girl waiters in a first class lunch room are paid more than the average of women workers at other employments. They receive \$8 a week and their meals for working eight hours a day, \$4 for half time five hours, and thirty-three cents for each hour of extra work. It is skilled labor. No previous experience is required and there is a great deal of competition for that reason. The "tip" is almost unknown to the lunchroom waiters.

"We have to work hard," said one girl talking of her labors one day, "but it is easy to learn how to do the work. I had never waited on a table before, and I began full time. But you never did see anything like the way people act here when there's a crowd. They will not do a thing unless you say 'Excuse me.' I could get a lot of 'boiling' hot coffee and tea."

"One side, but three of them will stand right in the middle of the floor until I say 'One side, please.'

We do not get 'tips' very often although one of our young women got \$200 in tips on election night.

Quebec—Please tell me something about Vetch, which I have heard highly recommended as a forage plant for the stock.

ANSWER.—As you falconer is not cultivated to any great extent, a recent notable Major Wards of August, have cultivated it with great success and a recent special bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following: "Raw Sun Vetch (known by all three names) is one of the most promising forage crops introduced into this country in recent years. It withstands heat and cold and drought, and while it will give a fair crop on poor land, it is as all other legume crops, most profitable on rich and well-drained land. It is sown with bushels to the acre, in May, making a most desirable ensilage, and is a most excellent forage plant for sailing purposes. On account of its habit of growth it is difficult to cure as hay. As to time of sowing, etc., we quote from the bulletin: "Hairy Vetches may be planted in the fall, or in early spring, in the middle of September, or in spring from the latter part of April until the middle of May. Sow broadcast at the rate of a bushel and a half of seed per acre, or plant in drills two to four feet apart. The latter plan will require a smaller amount of seed. The cost is not very expensive about 80¢ bushel of 60 pounds. When the seed is put in broadcast a bushel of oats, rye or wheat should be sown at the same time so as to furnish pasture for the vetches and keep the vines off the ground. If it is sown broadcast in the middle of April or May it should be harrowed and raked between the rows. It will flourish in autumn and where the vines remain through the winter, it will start to grow again in the spring, thus producing feeding in late autumn and early spring, in the two periods when it is most needed. The Black Vetch is a similar strain of this crop and was sown in 1888. No attention has been given it and each year its seeds germinate with the first fall rains, and in favorable seasons cover the ground by January 1, furnishing good grazing until April or May. If the stock is taken off in March or April, the grass will remain the ground freely for the next year."

This crop will not flourish on wet land, it likes a well drained soil. If sown in the fall it prevents washing during the winter. It is to be fed when the vines begin to blossom, and the feed should be limited until the vines become accustomed to the change of food. For the best feeding results it should be green with coarse fodder or hay.

Howard, in his Manual on the "Culture of the Grasses and Forage Plants at the South," mentions the Black Vetch, and also one or two native varieties, and speaks in commendation of their use both as a forage crop, and as an improver of the soil—more especially in those cases where the natural growth of red clover is a gentleman of long experience in its culture speaks of the ultimate value of this one of the simplest grasses grown. He says that this does not excel as a land improver. It does not form a soil, is strictly an annual, but it is a valuable crop, and when sown in the fall, it remains through the winter, and the plants become longer and coarser, they begin to germinate and soon cover the ground. One advantage is that there need be only one sowing, and with proper management other crops may be made and taken off and the vetch will again assume its spontaneous state. Agricultural Department.

Preserving Sweet Potatoes.

QUESTION.—My sweet potatoes are now sprouting in the banks. I have heard that they can be kept until another crop is made. Will you tell me how?

ANSWER.—I have heard that you can keep them for months in the following manner: Spread on any dry board floor a layer of cornstarch or 5 lbs. of flour, lay them on a thin layer of potatoes, not letting them touch and first rubbing off the sprouts if any are present. Then lay another layer of cornstarch, and another of potatoes, etc. Of course the cutest must be dry and coarse. This will keep them for a month or two, but will retain their flavor and sweetness for months.

I have no doubt that you can keep them in barrels, and all this is good and passes settles down in their hearts for the moment. Such is the experience of seeds that fall upon different soil. —Ex.

It is more fun to see a man read a puff of himself in a newspaper than to see a man read a puff of himself in a barbershop. The narrow minded man reads it seven or eight times and then goes around and steals—appropriates—what copies he can. The kind hearted man goes home and reads it to his wife, and then pays up his bill to the paper.

The practical business man who advertises regularly and makes money by it, immediately starts to find the editor and then the two men leave the saloon and walk silently and thoughtfully down the street together, the business man taking sugar in his mouth, the other people in the saloon and all his friends are greater and passes settles down in their hearts for the moment. Such is the experience of seeds that fall upon different soil. —Ex.

Uncle Charley Moses, Jefferson, registered and gave his age at 104 years. Only one older person has registered in Jackson county.

During the dry spell a Jackson county citizen has been experimenting on turnip culture. He prepared a small piece of land, sowed his seed, and then poured hundred of gallons of water on the plants, waiting for a good yield. Even evening during the hot weather he watered them. Finally he noticed that the plants were dying, or being broken to pieces. Investigation proved that frogs had congregated in the damp chaff, built frog nests and played leap frog among the tender plants until the crop was destroyed.

If you owe THE NUGGET anything we give you will not forget that we need money. Please remember us.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WETCH AS FORAGE PLANT.

Not Cultivated to Any Great Extent in the South.

QUESTION.—Please tell me something about Vetch, which I have heard highly recommended as a forage plant for the stock.

ANSWER.—As you falconer is not cultivated to any great extent, a recent notable Major Wards of August, have cultivated it with great success and a recent special bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following:

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By Fate's decree we all must eat, and since we must, should we treat our stomachs with all due respect, and nothing o' their needs neglect. Pure Groceries are the best of medicine. They are Fresh, Sweet, Clean and Wholesome, and at living prices; Flour, Hams, Molasses, Soap, Meal, Bacon, Vinegar, Rice, Sugar, Lard, Pepper, Soda, Coffee, Butter, Crackers, Salt, Cigars, Tobacco, Pickles and Canned Goods.

About Seeds.

I am the only dealer in general seeds in the city. Stock is complete and varieties are the best grown.

Pearl Millet, German Millet, Seed Corn, Red Clover, Sweet Wheat, White Clover, Seed Ryee, Lucerne Clover, Seed Barley, Sapping Clover, Seed Oats, Orchard Grass, Turnip Seeds, Herd's Grass,

Garden Seeds; Bean seeds, Cabbage seeds, Squash seeds, Beet seeds; Tomato seeds.

All Sorts of Seeds, and whatever I have not in Stock I will take great pleasure in securing for you at any time.

About Feeds.

I make a Specialty of Feed Stocks for Cattle.

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Dry Goods.

I have added to my stock a general line of the best styles of staple domestic dry goods, and can please my customers with this line.

dry goods embrace a full line of shoes, hats and general notions.

Prices for these goods are right.

About Oils.

I have added to my stock a line of unsurpassed lubricating

machine oils, to which I call your attention:

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I am also the Rehner's Agent for Kerosene and sell it in wholesale or retail lots.

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I am also making an effort to become headquarters for shoe findings. See me for your

Leather, shoe tacks, wax, awls, thread, pegs, etc.

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Your cash dollar will as far as my store ~~anywhere~~ ^{anywhere} else, you will get good goods values. You will have honest, fair treatment.

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